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CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

then the electric telegraph is in daily operation. Others objected that by the American route, Sydney was neither to be the first port of arrival nor the last of departure, while they were manoeuvring in favour of the local interest of a local steam company. The Assembly having rejected the scheme, the Ministry withdrew from the notice paper of the Legislative Council the resolution of appropriation which had been submitted. It was, therefore, as the postal question is concerned the Conference seems to have come to nothing. What is to come next to one seems exactly to see. It is certain whether the Home Government would have acceded to the proposal of colonial unanimity had been secured, for hitherto it has always sturdily refused to allow any patronage upon the American route—a route which, whether liked or disliked in England, has taken its place amongst civilized facts, and will never again for a length of time be closed. It is already promoting intercolonial trade, and though only imperfectly at work, has shown what it is capable of under proper management. The Government of New Zealand, which abstained from taking any part in the Confer-

at Melbourne, is at present sustaining a reputation for responsibility, but whether it will continue to do so, the burden, or the weight, of the responsibility which it has to bear, is a question. If the co-operation of Sydney is refused, the Government will be obliged to ask of Melbourne may, perhaps, be obtained. In seeking approval of their conduct with reference to the Border duties the Ministry are a little more fortunate, though only a little. It was but by the narrow majority of two that the resolution expressing approval was carried in the Assembly, and even that majority is small, was secured by the assistance of one or two members who abstained from voting at all. In the Upper House a similar resolution was carried by a much larger majority, but neither vote can be said to represent the *bona fide* opinion of the country. There is no general disposition in New South Wales to come to loggerheads with Victoria about the Border duties. Whatever may be said of the still-existing independence as a question of the theory of colonial independence, it is not laid down in Downing-street that it is to be insisted upon.

have indeed been urged as a grievance against the white winegrowers and farmers of the Albany district have an advantage over their fellow-colonists out of reach of the border in enjoying an untaxed market in Victoria. But the grievance is imaginary, not real, because the river-border produces not sell any the less or for any lower price than the wine arranged did not exist. Hence the free-trade arrangement did not exist. Free-trade across the Border is simply so much more to the agricultural producers immediately on one side. Without free-trade they would have a little or no market, and less than the inducement to grow, because their customers are for the most part on the other side of the river.

Since their return the delegates have given their own version of what happened at the conference, of which it appears there were, according to the minutes, 120 delegates. On the account thus rendered, it was the work of Mr. DUFFY and his colleagues acted with considerable cunning, and that the party from Victoria parried this by a sort of indolent

teur. The Victorian diplomats also were contrived to put the Sydney delegates already in the wrong before the public by warding, after the Conference had closed, a fifteen memorandum, which in its provisions was, and which had the effect of making fair and frank offer. The Sydney delegates to be seen severely blamed for not honoring the verbal refusal, and accepting the written promise, and for not continuing fresh negotiations on that basis. Excuse for not doing so is that the offer was merely a blind, and was only made known it would not be accepted, and that the protest that was made would have had no advantage over the action of the blind. It is a curious, however, that negotiations are still possible if there is the will to continue them; nothing but false pride stands in the way. The treaty comes to an end in February there is no time to be lost.

We seem to be on the eve of at last obtaining the great boon of telegraphic communication.

with Europe. We have received advice from the arrival at Batavia and Port Darwin of the ship, and the port of the cable, and are now in daily expectation of a message across the continent, announcing the successful completion of the wire. Though the land line is still far from complete, communication is now established between the head of Spencer's Gulf in South Australia, and the other side of the continent. Parties are hard at work between that point and the inland terminus in the Northern section; and, by means of telegraphs, a message might be passed along the uncompleted length, in about five days. Australia will feel the throb of a new life, and be bound to the old country by the electric line; and remote though it is, will come more and more to recognise itself as an integral part of the Empire.

tho Queen v. Callaghan, the Queen v. Kermode, were generally. Motions, &c.: Mr. part Davidson and Mr. part Callaghan. The Queen v. Callaghan, the Queen v. Kermode, were generally. Motions, &c.: Mr. part Davidson and Mr. part Callaghan. The Queen v. Callaghan, the Queen v. Kermode, were generally. Motions, &c.: Mr. part Davidson and Mr. part Callaghan.

THE WRECK OF THE WALTER HOOD.—His excellency the governor has received two models from the Harbourside Fishermen's Society for presentation to Messrs. Harrison and Co., who swam off to the Walter Hood when stranded off Rock Bay, and endeavoured to get a line on, above.

OWNERS REQUIRED.—A man named Scott has remained in possession of the Peter F. after Court, and a large quantity of having in his possession two coats supposed to be stolen. The property consists of a dark water-proof coat and an old black frock coat, which can be seen at Cumberland-street Station.

POLITICAL.

es. His Excellency
which shade

That the question be amended by the omission of all the words thereof following the words 'House,' with a view to the insertion in their place of the words,— '(1.) Regrets that no satisfactory agreement was arrived at by the delegates at the recent Intercolonial Conference in respect to the Border Duties, and recommends that the

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CTORIÄ.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for different activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis is 'Percentage of TEE' (0-100) and the X-axis is 'Time of Day' (0-24). The legend indicates: Sleeping (solid line), Sedentary (dashed line), Light (dotted line), Moderate (dash-dot line), and Vigorous (long-dashed line). Sleeping is highest at night (~30-40%). Sedentary is highest in the morning (~20-30%). Light activity is highest in the afternoon (~10-20%). Moderate and Vigorous activities are highest in the afternoon/evening (~10-20%).

NEW ZEALAND.
A census which was taken

necessary cuttings. The whole area will then be reclaimed by the silt dredged up from the harbour, and provision is to be made for conducting the surface drainage into the Corporation sewer, which is to be continued through the company's causeway into deep water.

revenue from the railways continues to improve, and the competition has been reduced.

by the silt dredged up from the harbour, and provision is made for conducting the surface drainage into the Corporation sewer, which is to be continued through the company's causeway into deep water.

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ATKIN AND A CATECHIST.

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Two important, has days, in a clear of the by the v The fall i here, will having w seasons, shipment such an pucker cause f the more greater the a happens want of ceased de of station should no ution than year. S commercial, Dollows, saying the meeting of ing limit 253,000, the realiz is not exp other failu prices a Mr. J. C. 25,000; M Mr. C. B. T. Chang stock and of a large cult to be zent obtaining capital, a transaction the defic increased pures, in a New South for some thers, and sellers. T obtained closing rize, and bank sto last mon stocks, ex alized b Wales an and Unit mining, the chief in distri, and Bulli Copper h freight, and, fell not to find scarce; w We have a bare m Banks: C Stock, 29 Stock, 29 Steam: C Insurance Pacific, 18 Union, 56 Mining, 56 Copper, 56 Sta., 60. a, 56. 9 C. and smalgannath South Sta chian, 650. ality, 100. A. S. N., 1.

COMP

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Australia Commercial Co. Joint Stock Casing, 100 New Zealand Union

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Australia Clarence and Hunter River Rivers... ..

1878

General N. New South Wales Sydney Fire Sydney Mail United

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Bull Coal Ditto, prof. Fresh Lough Colliery Waratah of Victorian Trucker Co.

MISC

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N. E. W., Ditto late Casselman Ditto Tree A. B. C. City of Carver

The y retains the most those averaged from the the app October details fields dispos cause, tive, places, passin take re de more than tea me those subv similar Jargee

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REVIEW.

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Figure 1. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene initiated by BuLi in THF at -78°C . The concentration of the initiator was 0.01 mol/L . The polymerization was terminated by the addition of methanol.

These 100,000 eggs, which comprised 430 batches, and the

sales, as closing rate in last circular; considerable part

about same
reels have 12 7/8"; ordinary ditto, 12 3/4 to 12 5/8"; pieces of
about 3d to 5d less than piece #900; "scoured, first

how getting legal opinion as to the amount
best obtain redress.

14. *Chlorophyll a* and *b* content of the leaves was determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977). The leaves were extracted with 80% methanol and the extract was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min. The supernatant was then filtered through a 0.45 µm filter and the absorbance was measured at 663 nm and 646 nm. The concentration of chlorophyll *a* and *b* was calculated using the following equations:

WATER AND TIMBER.—**Stations:** There is a better disposal of timber on these stations, both during and outside the season.

In the latter colony no snow under negotiation, and the weather was a little on the prices which will be paid for the grain. The market for the grain is very considerable business, and the prices are high. The market for the grain is very considerable business, and the prices are high. The market for the grain is very considerable business, and the prices are high.

LIAM DUNN.—The demand for most descriptions

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ry of Australia

1970-1971. These changes comprised 434 ha, and the

sales, as closing rates in last circular; considerable part

about 8d to 9d less than fleece wool; scoured, 8d
to 9d; ordinary ditto, 10 1/2d to 11 1/2d; pieces of w
about 3d to 5d less than fleece wool; scoured, 8d

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GOLD AND OTHER MINING.

During the past month, our mining news is of more than usual interest, and we are enabled to state our resources under this head are amply enough to enable all developing themselves. We have in previous articles mentioned the discovery of valuable deposits of gold in the Macintyre River, a short distance from Inverell. It is now known that the prospectors this deposit has been shown to extend over an area of several miles, whilst, by sinking, a large quantity has been discovered. Since our last summary, however, the deposit has been shown to have been found upon one of the tributaries of the Oban Creek, a feeder of the upper waters of the Macintyre River. The locality has long been known as a gold-bearing one, and the discovery of this employment to some hundred and fifty or two hundred gold miners, the plentiful supply of water, and the means for sluicing not readily obtainable in most parts of the State, are all factors which tell how it came about that the tin ore was found here; it is enough to say that a company of gentlemen in Sydney have taken up some two thousand acres of land, and have commenced operations, and that over the whole extent thus leased, large deposits of the ore have been discovered. Some difficulty, however, has arisen with regard to some of the claims, and the Government have been obliged to bring of gold miners, hold upon the subject, that claims held by the miners for gold digging purposes had been included in these leases. The Gold-fields Commission, however, have decided in favour of the latter matter has been referred to the Secretary for Lands for his decision. The question involved is a nice one, the more especially as it may affect other cases, in which the Government with the gold miner would be most prejudicial.

From Gulgub, the news is more and more favourable every week. The two main leads, the Black and the Happy Valley, are extending, though only slowly, owing to the many difficulties in the way of sinking shafts. The heavy bed of trap which has to be pierced, before the lighter strata can be reached. Another lead has now been definitely opened with one or two claims on gold, thus settling the question so often anxiously asked, whether the two rich leads above mentioned were the only ones. The amount of gold sent down fortnightly by escort still keeps up above the average mentioned in a former notice, the fine dropping weather and occasional rain showers having given a fair supply of water for washing. The prospect of a plentiful supply and the supply may at any time fail, when the wash dirt will have to be stored for an indefinite period. There was a talk a month or two back of a water pump for Gulgub, but the matter seems to have been put out of mind, for no mention has lately been made of it.

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MURDER OF VICE-MEM AND GMB WILLIAM

fell the Fijian refused to do, so he was afraid the poor fellow would drown him. Soon after this the unforgotten Mr. Manton, who had succeeded in reaching land, when the information was given him that the natives presented themselves, felt anxious to be in the pursuit. A force of thirty-six was at once chosen and drafted into four squads of eight men, each with a gun, and were sent to the beach at once and dispatched to sea. The vessels were Pomona cutter, about six tons; Xariffa cutter, of twenty-five tons; Jubilee, mission-steamboat, of forty tons; and the ship of the Government, the Pomona, a large vessel having a force of nine rank and file fully armed, and the whole expedition being under command of Captain Manton, who was at the wheel. It was during the last few days it is thought that the Mova cannot possibly be far away, and there not being any other vessel and who understands either the place or the handling of the vessel, it was thought that eight or ten men and part of the day calms; and at night and all day yesterday southerly breezes. The vessels in pursuit are stocked with three weeks' provisions, and the Pomona has a large quantity of wretches will be caught long before that time will have elapsed. The Mova is of about ten tons, and left here on Tuesday last, bound for Tavuni, having on board a large number of natives, and a few of the Solomon Island labourers, only recently imported in

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1. BILLYMERE SALUDA: 25. 1. 1981. 06.00. 25. 1. 1981. 06.00. 25. 1. 1981. 06.00.

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spedily, as possible at the same time saying that were he obliged to remain on board the Lavinia, he would be unable to do so before the 23rd December at the earliest, as the captain there would have to wait for the completion of his cruise earlier. Captain Ferguson, in the meantime, was of the opinion that he certainly deserves some public recognition, readily consented to receive the unfortunates on board, and promised to do his utmost to help them. Considering that they were all perfectly destitute, and that the Lavinia was a small vessel, Captain Ferguson was one that could not fail to be of considerable pecuniary loss to himself, it is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Nicholls, his wife, and four children, were accompanied by a Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. Further left the island at 10 p.m., October 18, arriving, after a more protracted passage, at Cape Moreton at 6 a.m. on the 20th, and reaching Brisbane during the course of the afternoon.

The massacre of Bishop PATESON and his companions is one of those deplorable events which will carry dismay through the British Empire. The son of an eminent Judge, he devoted his life and fortune to the welfare of the heathen. He submitted to all the privations and toils incident to his benevolent plan. The death of such a man in the midst of his labours would of itself be a subject of regret, even if there were no other causes which led to it than the enmity of savages. We have, however, long been informed of the artifices by which the slaves of the Pacific approached the islands, and that they have imitated the vessel of Bishop PATESON, as well as other missionary ships, in order to decoy the natives and carry them away. It appears that some of these adventures had recently visited the Santa Cruz, where Bishop PATESON fell a victim, and that his murder was inflicted in revenge for outrages there perpetrated.

[Sydney Morning Herald, November 7.

THE COURSE OF THE RECRUITING TRADE

TRADE.

WE propose to give a few instances of the operation of the labour recruiting trade, and its bearing on the civilization of the South Seas. We propose to limit our inquiries to facts which have reached us within the last fortnight. We need now only refer to the murder of Bishop PATTISON and his companions, which is traced as far as such facts can be followed up to their source, to revenge consequent on the prosecution of this trade.

But we have a series of facts which profess to be an abridgment of the log of the schooner Isabella, given in the Brisbane *Colonist* and copied into our journal on Monday, November 13. The Isabella, carrying with her a Government Polynesian agent, sailed on her recruiting voyage. While at the island of Amie, the Harold Maclean called, having fifty-eight Polynesians on board, as well as the Marion and ketch Lepwing, both on a labour cruise from Fiji. Proceeding further, the Isabella again met with the Marion Henry, carrying thirty-four natives on board. The schooner then went on to Enticote, where the crew were received with a shower of stones, spears, and arrows, by which several men were wounded. On the 19th of July the schooner lay off Clair Island, and her recruiting boat received another shower of arrows, which was returned by its occupants with a fire of guns and revolvers. At Gana the Isabella found two Fijian vessels, the natives being very distrustful. On the 26th she visited the Solomon Islands. The natives it is said were friendly, and nine labourers were received from the King. On the 8th of August, the schooner having obtained two interpreters, visited another island, and was surrounded by war canoes each having twenty or thirty

men. The crew were apprehensive of

statak and departed. Cruising along, the *Ileaballa* met the ketch *Helen* with thirty natives on board. On reaching Huavanna harbour, the schooners *Any Bell* and *Defiance*, and the ketch *Edith*, were found and another schooner, the *Edith*, was found on the way. The ketch *Edith* was the first incident of the voyage. Let our readers look at them. The ship throughout her cruise was generally met with signs of hostility, and sometimes with actual violence. It procured labourers from a King who is said to have been friendly! The crew were nearly captured by a large number of canoes. They had to use guns in one instance to cover their landing party. We may here gather all the incidents of the slave trade.

Turning to our issue of the 14th instant, we had an account of the murder at Fiji of a white man, who was killed by a native of ten tons. This was perpetrated by men from the Solomon Islands, of whom there were forty on board, recently imported by the Lismore. They were being conveyed to some cotton station. We have yet to receive a report of their capture. The mode in which laborers have been obtained from the Solomon Group by many vessels can leave no doubt of the impression

We next call attention to a notice which appears in our yesterday's issue in the shipping list, extracted from the *Brisbane Courier*. The *Litona* reports that she returned from a labour cruise with sixty natives. A missionary, named GOODWELL, was visited at Cape Lisburn. He stated that having relieved a vessel from Fiji short of provisions, she carried off four natives, and that his own safety was compromised by threats of revenge. He further stated that 260 men had been "recruited" from the island during the year. Our readers may imagine the amount of peril involved in the trade which carries off so many, and leaves behind such fierce but just and hungry want.

that not a single native of these islands has willingly left, nor would do so on any account; and that if this process of kidnapping continues to be carried on, people must not feel surprised if a vessel is taken, and all hands are murdered.*"

These are facts which have come within our knowledge during the last ten days. The incidents are chiefly gathered from sources far removed from missionary influence. They are the uncoloured outline which no man can fill up.

We gave yesterday a sketch of a meeting held at Brisbane, to prevent interference with the labour trade. We know not whether the pen which drew up that account was in the interest of the assembly, but it is difficult to conceive of any assembly, but one, the object of which is to thus display the example of selfishness, and to thus obtain the means of obtaining, at the risk of life is incurred. The men who are employed in gathering recruits run the gamut of numerous dangers. They have to use all kinds of disguises and pretences to entrap the natives, and whatever their instructions, they can succeed only by this course. The question is, whether the natives are ident with in Queensland—what chance have they of returning to their own islands—what probability of obtaining any civilization mixed up as they are in dialects and distinct in tribe. If everything were as it should be in Queensland, the mode of procuring these men is a disgrace to a civilized people. Under the cover of English language and manners in small vessels practise the utmost violence, and they will not even do so while there is the demand and high remuneration for their services.

Let it be remembered that the greater part of the mischief inflicted can never be reported—that the weapons of so called civilized men are far more deadly than those possessed by savages; and let it not be forgotten that revenge is a sacred principle with the savage, and that he treasures up remembrance of a wrong to visit it on any member of the race, whether a missionary or a trader—whether he comes with peaceful intentions or a sinister design.

[Sydney Morning Herald, November 21.

* Since this, accounts have been received by the schooner Cambria of conflicts and murders, involving the sacrifice of several lives in the Solomon Group.

THE meeting on the subject of Bishop

PATTERSON's death, held on Tuesday night, expressed the deep sympathy and sorrow of the meeting at the loss of such a man. But the meeting failed to elicit any definite opinions as to the alleged cause of his death. Whether he merely fell by the hands of bloodthirsty savages—whether he was sacrificed as a missionary or as a trader—whether in vengeance for crimes committed by him, or whether the death resulted from the same cause which produced the death of WILLIAMS, or from that new branch of colonial enterprise called the labour trade—in plain English, the procuring of slaves—all this is left to conjecture.

Under the cover of pretended regulations and good faith, a vile system is arising, and expanding in proportions perfectly astonishing and terrible, costing daily human life. Those who take the mildest view of these facts ask for regulations. We wish they would suggest any that are worth printing. We wish they could show in what way they are to be supported in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, where covetous whites are concerned on the one side, and ignorant savages on the other. In fact, all these evils have been known to the world for ages. They have every characteristic of the slave trade of former years. They have nothing else than the substitution of a name adapted to the sensibilities of the British nation.

The loneliest answer of those who disregard all these apprehensions of bloodshed is only worth regarding. They tell you plainly that they want labour, and that they will have it; that the blacks are an inferior race, and that they will use the power of one that is superior. This is perfectly intelligible, and requires no interpreter. We understand the methods by which this system can be alone supported. We know that the evils which exist are only the inevitable result of its operation, and we are not to be deluded and cheated by any pretensions to the contrary. The persons embarked in this calling may in some cases mean well—they may have a notion that those whom they employ will only accomplish their mission; they may intend only to be carriers of labour from one island to another in the service of civilization—they may in short profess a dash of philanthropy at the bottom of their souls, and deem themselves a superior class of missionaries. They use no cant. They promise no celestial happiness. They impose no stern statutes upon the immoral propensity of the natives. They give them tobacco, rum, and such like. They only ask that some of their number, by force or by fraud may be induced to go on board their ships.

We refer our readers back again to the letter of Bishop PATTERSON, written a few days before his death, giving his views of the course of the labour trade and the effect it is producing in the island homes of the Polynesians. Let them look over this letter, and they will find not a word of bitterness, not a syllable reflecting on the motives of the people of these colonies, or even of those who are engaged in

the business of cotton or sugar growing. But he enters with wonderful calmness, clearness, and fullness—considering it is within the short limits of a letter—into the great features of this trade. So convinced was he of the peril to which he was exposed and all engaged in similar missions, that he deprecated beforehand any vengeance for his death. He fell a victim to the inevitable provocations by which every honest life in the South Seas is imperilled. Let those who think to cover the trade by the profession of a desire to regulate it, look well to this epistle. Circumstances have stamped it with the force of a warning, and it is the reason of its being the Bishop he well considered. He shows that the honesty of some is rather an increase of the source of danger; that the large profit secured by those who are engaged in this trade is sufficient to overpower every sense of prudence and justice; that the prosecution of the guilty is nearly impossible, from the absence of witnesses, and that the hope of civilizing natives by those means which have been effectual in many islands has now all but vanished.

[Sydney Morning Herald, November 10.]

THE ANNEXATION OF FIJI.

1871.

arrival of another mail to judge the London opinion which had so far outstripped the colonial mind.

So far as we are aware, there is not a single person being within the Territory, except the persons who have proposed this measure, in favour of it. No action has been taken by the Ministry or the Parliament in reference to it. If there is any secret agency at work, the colony is deeply wronged, and the British Ministry grossly deceived. No doubt there are certain things which a man of influence may propose, and which the public may seem to support from indifference. There is always a lag-end of society who, if they are not mischievous are idle. But the idea of annexing Fiji, and involving the country in all the perils of the step, would certainly never be entertained by any legislative body having the slightest capacity for government.

Fiji has now a king, a parliament, judges, and consuls. It has a peculiar industry and special local interests. Its ships are vessels small indeed in size, but adapted to this kind of commerce. They hover round the islands of the Southern Ocean in search of trade. Their voyages are often repeated. They bring in, sometimes live, sometimes fifty, of the blackest of the black. Fiji is pre-eminently at present a free port. It is true that some of the vessels, perhaps many of them, belong to the older colonies; but in their particular occupation it is not necessary that they should appear in our harbour. Excepting the impetus they have given to the gun trade, we are not aware that any article of commerce is at present greatly employed. The people of the Islands have a few different class of interests. There are some of the most part engaged in lawful industries. The administration of justice is not very deeply tainted by the interests of slavery. We have, however, had proof that the less connection we have with cases of this kind the purer will be our government. If we were united with Fiji, we should have no interests created would claim the protection of this Government.

of this country. All the expenditure requisite for the purposes to be incurred, and all the disbursements to be made, will be borne by this country, and the charge in a spirit of chivalry or benevolence, it could only be deemed worthy of honour if we were successful in its government; and, as all authority is forced upon us, that moral power by which men's minds are swayed and controlled, and kept by the influence of habit and example in the paths of obedience, or that physical control which intimidates opposition and compels submission. We have neither. We have no ships to employ in the enforcement of our laws, and, as a result, as far as the influence of status or tradition, it does not exist. A law to be enforced in Fiji must harmonise with the feelings and interests of its inhabitants. It administration must be in accordance with their views. Whether a judge would be tomahawked or whether a soldier would be speared, would be of his assailants, but certainly would not depend on his relation with this colony.

The course of affairs in Fiji is still a problem. The introduction of a foreign people as labourers, and the system which must be necessarily established, will create a chronic apprehension, and require severe laws. There is also the constant danger of insurrection from the native tribes, which will require the employment of the musket to bring them to reason. The difficulties of New Zealand have been so formidable as to require an army; and but for the discovery of gold, and the consequent rapid increase of the white population, the probability of maintaining our ground in that country was greatly in doubt. Supposing similar difficulties occur in Fiji, where the native population is larger, are we to send a large force to assist for a time, or to send 15,000, or half that number? The English Government refused the sovereignty when they asked this question. They assumed that the settlers would be more encroaching and rapacious—more disposed to envy the vineyard of NANOPI, if they had a force to depend upon. We should, indeed, have the alternative of shutting our eyes to their danger as well as their defence. We should allow them to slay without hindrance, and to annex without obstruction. They could burn a village, shoot the men and women, and take the girls and children and bring them up in the way they should go. A few specimen boys in domestic service might be produced to show how kindly they could be treated. But no effective measures of control, no moderating power would remain with our Government or Parliament. The people of this country would soon drop into the belief that everything was proceeding for the best, and the English Government would not unlikely sink into acquiescence until suddenly awakened.

There is, however, one consideration. No colony can exist long without a foreign relation, and it is essential that colonies in commerce. The English Government, by shifting off the rule of Fiji on to New South Wales, must still be responsible for the conduct of both countries. It was this liability alone which induced TITARAMBAU to offer the sovereignty to the QUEEN. The American Government demanded ten thousand dollars. The present king lived in continual terror of a threatened attack. Many negotiations and many schemes to relieve him followed, and he raised a loan by the surrender of land. In the event of any disagreement with a foreign State, Fiji would remain liable to similar exactions. If belonging to New South Wales, this colony would be responsible, and we might have a foreign war produced by this connection. Even now New Caledonia and Tahiti are competitors with Fiji, and complaints have been formed that British subjects suffer with islands ruled by France. We have no desire to have any complication of this kind to deal with, nor indeed are we competent to deal with the question at all. Our last attempt in this direction gave little satisfaction. If the British Government indeed made itself responsible for the colonies, it must of course demand of them an indemnity in the settlement of any hostile account.

We are almost ashamed of spending so much time in opposition to a scheme which has no supporters among us; but the English Government has displayed, on several occasions an eagerness to escape from a present difficulty in our opinion very discreditable to the chiefs of a great nation. We do not believe, indeed, that so mean a thought as securing the tranquil enjoyment of office, regardless of consequences hereafter, is the cause of this slipshod policy. It results rather from the habit which has grown, not only in small but great affairs, of living for the day, and hoping that something will turn up, as the celebrated Mr. Micawber did, to meet a threatened event. It is desirable, therefore, that it should be known that at the present date not a single voice has seconded the proposition to annex Fiji.

[Sydney Morning Herald, November 30,

As a result of the Public Examinations at the University of Sydney for this year, much has been spoken up as satisfactory, inasmuch as it is a definite progress on anything previously achieved. The large number of candidates that go up for examination at the University of Melbourne has often been referred to as being a comparison a reproach to this colony; but when the regulations in force there have for some time past compelled all candidates for the Civil Service, and all young men preparing for the Bar, or about to be articulated to solicitors, to pass the examination, or certain portion of the matriculation examination. The consequence is a very large display of under-graduates; but of those who thus enter the vestibule of the University only a small proportion advance to the inner courts. The moment compulsory education and compulsory examination cease, the acquisition of knowledge seems to cease too. Only a few of those who are compelled to come to care to stay after their presence is no longer required. In this colony there is no compulsory matriculation. The University curriculum is entirely voluntary. The senior and junior Public Examinations are kept distinct from the regular University examinations, and those who pass the former do not become under-graduates or acquire any status in the University. At the same time the senior examination approaches that quality so nearly to that for matriculation that those who desire it are allowed to reckon

The former *pro tanto* as equivalent to the latter. This is the first year in which any unwilling students have presented themselves before the examination board. On this occasion the preliminary and simpler portion of the final junior examination has been adopted as the test for entering the Civil Service. There was great reluctance shown in certain quarters to introduce into this colony the competitive principle as applicable to the Public Service, and no doubt it does interfere very considerably with the economy of patronage. But to too great an extent the Government has had to be a refuge for the destitute. Lads without the energy or the talent to fight their way in the battle of life have sought the quiet repose of a desk in some department where the pay was safe and regular, and where the traditions of the establishment were more lenient of a very moderate degree of idleness, and where it was possible to escape almost of necessity the most unrelenting and almost of necessity the most unrelenting pressure, to squeeze more than a given amount of work out of any one. It must often

been a serious trial to the Ministerial convenience to have to nominate unfit persons, but the influential members who pressed the appointments could not be refused. The examination, which is totally independent of Ministerial control, comes in as a buffer to relieve the pressure. A lad who cannot struggle through this examination cannot be forced upon the heads of departments, and there is some little consolation against the introduction of an absolutely incompetent. It is quite true that one does not require men of genius to copy correspondence, keep accounts, or do routine work. Able men are required for the higher positions in each department, and young men who aspire to such, need not disdain the drudgery of elementary duties. It is quite clear that if none but boobies and drones are introduced to the lower desks, it will be impossible satisfactorily to fill the higher offices by promotion from the ranks as vacancies occur. No amount of mere good will can place a man in an smart one or a middle-headed one, a clear-headed, or a stupid man intelligent. Those who by nature are predestined to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, cannot by the mere lapse of time be fitted for positions of command. There is nothing in the Civil Service examination which guarantees that a lad who passes it is clever. It is a simple test, suited to what it professes to do, but requiring only moderate intelligence and application to pass it. Its advantage is that it keeps out by the very nature of the test, the very stupid, very indolent. Out of twenty candidates who presented themselves for the Civil Service examination, only eleven passed. The remaining nine are at liberty to try again, and if their rejection was simply due to imperfect preparation they may pass; but if it was due to intrinsic incompetence then it is perhaps fortunate for themselves, and certainly fortunate for the country, that the doors of the Public offices are

This is also the first year in which female candidates have been admitted to the examinations, and, considering the comparatively small number of women, and the immaturity natural to those not accustomed to such tests, it was quite as much as could be expected that sixteen candidates should muster courage to present themselves, and a reasonably satisfactory result that nine should have passed. The ice having thus been broken, the pioneers will probably have in future many successors, and the greater proportion of those ladies who are training themselves to be teachers will seek and obtain the certificate of the University. It is to be noted that the female candidates were sufficiently well up to pass the senior examination, and that of those who passed the junior three came from the Fort-street Public School. The effect of admitting ladies to this examination will, we expect, be observable in an improved quality of female education generally. The competition of the different scholastic establishments will not allow it to be tolerable that any one or two should have a monopoly of successful candidates. Slovenly teaching will have to give place to thorough study of something that will bear the test of an independent and an impartial examination. The questions put at the public examinations being the same for candidates of both sexes, there is no ground for the imputation that any concession was made to the female competitors. The only scope for any leniency towards them would have been in looking over the papers, and the fact that nearly half were plucked affords so far a presumption that the examination was not unduly lenient. Did their duty without fear or favour. The examination would lose half its value as a test if any exception were made in favour of any class of candidates.

The Grammar Schools have come out in greater force this time than they did last year, the Sydney School taking the lead, as it should do, and being followed by ten other institutions of a similar character, some partly public, some wholly private. Five public schools contributed thirty-one successful candidates; the Port-street establishment sending nearly half, but followed very closely by the Goulburn Public school, which has sustained the reputation it won last year. Three other Public schools, namely, Paddington, Peterborough, and Kiama, each furnished one successful candidate. Port-street was the only public school which supplied successful female candidates.—*S. M. Herald.*

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

were snatched by the dogs. Among the others a little terror of mine was enjoying the fun, when he was overpowered by the flood and carried under one of the calverts when, strange to say, a dog, who was a stranger among the others, dived, caught him by the neck, and landed him gently on the upper part of the footway. This was witnessed by over thirty persons, and may be called instinct, but I think it something more."

of Customs. Mr. Vale is an ultra-protectionist and has the reputation of being actuated by a strong feeling of dislike for the mercantile body. For this reason the appointment is severely criticised by the *Argus*, but the *Age* seems to hint at a determination on Mr. Vale's part to make himself agreeable as well as useful, and to commu-

GRIMMIS and Co., at 11, Ale.
 RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11,
 City, Suburban, and Country Freeholds.
 MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.,
 Yards, at 13, Live Stock, Farm, Dairy, and other Produce
 &c.
 W. GOSFER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog
 Duck Yards, at 12, Live Stock, Dairy, and other Produce.
 A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 1, Clothing, Drapery,
 Boots, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

2727 lbs. kerosene oil, 24,480 gallons; sugar, 3351½ tons; coffee, 160 tons.

BREADSTUFFS.—What promises to be a very poor harvest has commenced in this colony and in South Australia, where a large surplus of last season's crop remains on hand. Present prospects are that low prices will rule next season, and that as soon as vessels can be obtained at a reasonable rate, large shipments will be made.

you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to you "Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind, stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a long time, having tried nearly every remedy proposed, but, without deriving any benefit at all. After using two bottles of the valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be afflicted. I am, yours truly, JERRY ALLWAS, Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—ADY.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

No. 71-122. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28th November, 1871.
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1871-72.
 NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the 21st section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the parties whose names are hereunto set forth have been duly nominated by the electors of the City of Sydney, viz.:

FISHER, HENRY, of Lower Fort-street, nominated by George King, of Campbell's Wharf, and J. R. Young, George-street, and others.
FREEHILL, PATRICK, of Macquarie-street, nominated by Joseph J. Rochester, of Cambridge-street, M. Hall, of Essex-street, and others.
HURLEY, GEORGE, of Lower Fort-street, nominated by Thomas Kiddle, Prince-street North, and Charles Hurley, of Macquarie-street, and others.
LINSLEY, JOHN RICHARD, of Lower Fort-street, nominated by Matthew Charlton, of Prince-street, and Samuel Deane, of Victoria-terrace, and others.
TRIVELLO, WILLIAM, of Pitt-street, nominated by Michael Lissney, of Macquarie-street, and Mark Jurg, of Prince-street, and others.

BOURKE WARD.
ANDREWS, WILLIAM, of Phillip-street, nominated by Saul Samuel, Spring-street, and Lawrence Keadell, Phillip-street.
MOORE, CHARLES, of Pitt-street, nominated by E. Vickers, Pitt-street, Walter Long, George-street, and others.

BRISBANE WARD.
DAY, WILLIAM, of Union-street, nominated by Moses Moss, of Wynyard-square, Robert Bly, of George-street, and others.
FLEAH, CHARLES, of Arundel-terrace, Gilead, nominated by Chapman B. Bond, Sussex-street, and Edgo Manning, Phoenix Wharf, and others.

YEND, JAMES, of Sussex-street, nominated by John Dobson, Kent-street, and James Filwood, Clarence-street, and others.
YEND, ROBERT, of Sussex-street, nominated by Alexander Hutton, of Sussex-street, and James Williams, of George-street, and others.

MACQUARIE WARD.
MACINTOSH, JOHN, of Pitt-street, nominated by Abraham Marks and M. Goulston, of George-street, and others.
ZIONS, HENRY, of George-street, nominated by Reuben Cobley, Riley-street, and D. Clarkson, Market-street, and others.

COOK WARD.
KIPPAX, WILLIAM, of Bourke-street, nominated by William John List, Albert-street, and John Yard, Macquarie-street, and others.
SMART, DAVID, of Macquarie-street, nominated by Hugh Patrick, Market-lane, and Donald Noonan, Church-street, and others.

SMART, JOHN WALTER, of Dowling-street, nominated by Robert King, Albion-street, and Lewis Baidock, Crown-street, and others.
SMART, THOMAS WALKER, of Macquarie-street, nominated by Thomas Osborne, of Mary-street, and Daniel O'Connor, of Edward-street, and others.

GREEN, JAMES, of South Head Road, nominated by W. G. Windsor, Victoria-street, and Edward Lord, Bourke-street, and others.
GREEN, WILLIAM, of Judge-street, nominated by Edward M'Namara, Dowling-street, and Michael Kenrick, Forbes-street.

HUGHES, FRANK, of Wellington-place, nominated by Isaac Cooper, Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets, and Frederick Grant, Dowling-street.
HUGHES, FRANK, of Wellington-place, nominated by Alexander Thomson, Barton-street, and Thomas Francis Gibbons, Victoria-street.

HUGHES, JOHN, of Bay Road, nominated by Richard Hill, Dowling-street, and Samuel Henry Terry, William-street, and others.
HUGHES, WILLIAM, of William-street, nominated by Julius Heston, Duke-street, and Michael Dillon, Bourke-street, and others.

PHILLIPS WARD.
SUTHERLAND, JOHN, of Macquarie-street, nominated by John Geddes, Regent-street, and James M'Coyle, Belvoir-street, and others.
MURPHY, JAMES, of Elizabeth-street, nominated by Joseph Wearne, Barker-street, and William Short, of Sussex-street, and others.

MURPHY, JOHN, of Pitt-street, nominated by Michael Murray, Sussex-street, and Robert Vance, Sussex-street, and others.
MURPHY, JOHN, of Pitt-street, nominated by John Goddard, May-street, and Edward Young, Mill-street, and others.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Rotating-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 71-121. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28th November, 1871.
ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1871-72.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ballot for the Election of eight Aldermen for the City of Sydney will take place between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December, at the place hereunder mentioned:

FITZROY WARD.—Both, Pitt and Phillip Streets.
BRISBANE WARD.—Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD.—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
CLARK WARD.—The Sydney Hotel, Pitt-street.
FITZROY WARD.—161, Pitt-street.
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MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Rotating-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

FITZROY WARD.—Do not proceed, Alderman GREEN has not retired.

ELECTIONS OF DENISON WARD.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF FITZROY WARD.

CONVINCED—Having been nominated for your ward by some persons quite unknown to me, I beg to assure you that I am not a Candidate, but I wish my friends to vote their vote and interest in favour of my friend, JOHN HUGHES.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Yours most obediently,
 WILLIAM HUGHES.

116, William-street.

ELECTIONS OF COOK WARD.

Do EARLY at the POLL, and VOTE for your old and tried FRIEND, JAMES MURPHY.

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